HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820. No. 44.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named *SLAH WARD*, about fourteen years of age; light curly hair, grey eyes, tolerably slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county,
Nov. 30, 1820. 43—3w†

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of *ISAAC HOLDEN*, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on the 28th instant, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in the county of Orange, five miles east of Hillsborough, to the highest bidder, on a credit of ten months,

Fifteen or sixteen likely Negroes,

most of whom are young and promising—also

Valuable Stock of all kinds, together with a number of Farming Tools.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

I hereby give further notice,

That all creditors to the estate of the said deceased are required to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery: and all debtors thereof are required to make immediate payment.

Thomas W. Holden,
Executor.

December 2, 1820. 43—3w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of *BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES*, late of Person county, deceased, I shall (on Friday, the 29th day of December next, at his late residence on the waters of South Hyco) proceed to sell at public auction, all the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats; one Wagon, one Gig and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c &c. Also a valuable young negro man by the name of Glassgo (an excellent bricklayer.)

On the second day of the sale,

A number of Negroes will be hired out for the ensuing year.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

William L. Hayes,
Executor.

Person county,
30th November, 1820. 43—2w‡

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
West India and New-England Rum,
Cordials,
China, in boxes of 48 pieces,
Salt, Iron and Castings,
Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware,
White Lead, dry and ground in oil,
Red Lead and Spanish Brown,
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty,
Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue,
Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish,
Dupont's best Rifle Powder,
Bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes,
Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of

Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

D. Yarbrough.

Nov. 27. 42—3w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

NOTICE.

IN the year 1816, I sold a negro boy named *TITUS*, then about twelve years old, to Joseph Smith, who, as the boy states, sold him to John Miller, in the state of Georgia, who he says resides in the county of Morgan. He returned to this place about three months past, during which time I have been endeavouring to ascertain where his master resides, but without effect. The owner is requested to give the subscriber the necessary information, who will render any assistance in his power to have the boy delivered to him.

John Cowan.

Wilmington, Nov. 11. 42—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 22. 41—

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of *CHILD & CLANCY* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13. 40—

NOTICE.

JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend carrying on the mercantile business under the firm of *JOHN VAN HOOK & CO.* do most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will receive from the north, in eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms for cash—only!—they hope, therefore, that no application will be made for credit, as all will be refused indiscriminately.

John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13. 40—

LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and —— cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forwarned trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

John & Samuel S. Claytor.

November 16. 41—3w‡

Valuable Land *FOR SALE* in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed *THOMAS D. WATTS* his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of

Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38—3w

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sa.	Bail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance,
Bail Warrants, Attachments,	Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and county court,	Witness' tickets, superior and county court.
Executions, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Subpœnas, do.	Indictments,
Sheriff's Deeds,	Commissions,
Prosecution Bonds,	Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.
Marriage bonds and licences,	

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness*, *durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. *Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the *Hillsborough Recorder* for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, C. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,

Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.

R. Huntington.

October 18. 36—

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 27.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi attended this day.

Among the petitions presented this morning, were the following, of a general nature:

By Mr. Moseley, the petition of the chamber of commerce of New Haven, remonstrating against the proposed increase of duties on imported goods.

By Mr. Lowndes, a petition, with the same object, from the meeting of delegates of merchants and others from various parts of the United States, recently assembled at Philadelphia.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. James Monroe, jr. his secretary:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In conformity with a resolution of the senate of the 28th of January, 1818, I communicate herewith, to the house of representatives, the report of the commissioners of the public buildings, required by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

November 23d, 1820.

The message and report, having been read, were ordered to lie on the table.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ross, of Ohio, being called to the chair; and, on motion of Mr. Smith, also, proceeded to the consideration of the motion, submitted by him, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it concerns the election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Smith, declining entering into any argument in support of the proposition, on which his views had been fully expressed at the last session, said, he had called up the question at this early day, in the hope that an expression of the opinion of the house on the subject might be obtained this session. He added a few other remarks. This house and the senate, he said, were not, he begged gentlemen to remember, the last resort on this question. All that was asked of them was, to allow the question to be submitted to the people of the U. States, as represented in the several state legislatures, the consent of two-thirds of whom were necessary to sanction the act. If two thirds of the people were in favor of the amendment, it ought to take place: if, on the other hand, they deemed the change inexpedient, they would say so, and the proposition would of course fall to the ground.

Mr. Overstreet, of South Carolina, moved to amend the following clause, by striking out the words therein which are printed *in Italic:*

"The electors, when convened, at the time and place prescribed by law for the purpose of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, shall *have power*, in case any of them shall fail to attend, *to* choose an elector, or electors, in place of him, or them, so failing to attend."

The object of Mr. O. was, that there should be a certain uniformity on this point, as well as in others embraced by the proposed amendment to the constitution.

After a few words in reply from Mr. Smith, the question was put on Mr. O's. motion, and decided in the negative.

The committee then rose, and, without further debate, reported the resolution without amendment.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, then moved, with a view to allow further time for reflection on the subject, to lay the resolve on the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 67 to 64; and

The resolve was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of New York, after a few remarks explanatory of his object,

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to report, as soon as may be, to this house, a list, if any, of mail contractors who are at the same time postmasters, and the compensation of such contractors, designating the state or territory in which they repectively reside.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands, be directed to inquire and report whether, in their opinion, the public good requires, that a tract of land be surveyed and appropriated for laying a road from the north boundary line of the state of Ohio to Detroit, in a place most convenient for that purpose, and also sufficient to pay for working the same; and be further directed, if in their opinion such appropriation would be of public utility, to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. S. made a few observations to shew the utility and expediency of the object contemplated by his motion; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house the amount of moneys drawn from the treasury of the United States by the war and navy departments respectively, from the 30th day of December, 1819, to the 13th day of November instant; designating the amount drawn under each respective appropriation, together with an account of any transfers which may have been made at the treasury, during the last recess of congress, from one appropriation to another; and, also, the aggregate amount of payments made during the same period, by the treasurer of the U. States, as agent of the war and navy departments respectively, on warrants drawn by said departments on the treasurer as such agent, designating the amount of payments made under each head of appropriation respectively, during the same period.

Mr. Forrest offered the following resolution for consideration:

Whereas it appears, by a report of the secretary of war, dated 12th of February, 1820, made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives, that large loans of powder and lead munitions of the United States, were made to private persons, by the ordnance department: Therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire and report to this house by whom the said loans were made, and by what authority; why the same was not reclaimed at the expiration of the loan; what time the said loans were reported to the head of department; and, if a loss should be sustained, how far, and to whom, is the responsibility attached for such loss. And further to report, the proper mode of proceeding forthwith against such delinquent or delinquents for the recovery of the same.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the bill of the last session, to provide for clothing the militia when called into actual service, was taken up, and re-committed to a committee of the whole house.

The speaker communicated to the house a letter from the first comptroller of the treasury, transmitting to congress, in obedience to acts of 1809 and 1817, reports from the second and third auditors, embracing,

1. A list of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1820, extracted from the books of the 2d auditor of the treasury.

2. A similar list, extracted from the books of the 3d auditor of the treasury.

3. A list of those persons who have failed to render their accounts within the year to the 2d auditor of the treasury for settlement.

4. A similar list, rendered by the 3d auditor of the treasury, including the balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th Sept. 1819.

5. A list of moneys advanced, prior to the 3d March, 1809, on the books of the late accountant of the war department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the 3d auditor of the treasury, on the 30th September, 1820.

The letter was read, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of claims to military bounty land, for services rendered during the late war, which remain unsatisfied; the aggregate amount of acres necessary to satisfy those claims; and the time when the lands will be ready to be distributed amongst the respective claimants.

The house, on motion of Mr. Kent, next resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cannon in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the managers of the national vaccine institution.

Considerable time was spent in the details of this bill; in amending which, Mr. Foot and Mr. Kent took the chief part; after which, the bill was reported to the house, and the amendments agreed to; when

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative—ayes 51, noes 44.

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. M'Coy, it was

Resolved, That the committee on private land claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the location of land warrants issued

to the Virginia state regiments, for services during the revolutionary war, on any of the unappropriated lands in the tract reserved in the state of Ohio, for satisfying the warrants to the Virginia state line on the continental establishment.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision whereby the actual settlers upon the public lands, who settled previous to the 1st of July, 1820, shall be entitled to the preference in becoming the purchasers of a specified quantity, so as to embrace their improvements, at such price as may be deemed expedient.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mallary in the chair, on the bill "further to regulate the entry of merchandize imported into the United States from any adjacent territory," reported at the last session.

After some debate the bill was recommitted to the committee of ways and means.

The bill authorising the president of the United States to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the capitol in the city of Washington from some known meridian in Europe, passed though a committee of the whole, Mr. Morton in the chair, and, after a few remarks in support of it by Mr. Folger, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, after a division, in which 65 members, being a decided majority of those present, voted for it.

The bill to amend the several acts providing for sick and disabled seamen, and for establishing navy hospitals, coming next in order, was, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. recommitted to the committee of ways and means.

The house adjourned.

Thursday, November 30.

Mr. Whitman and Mr. Terrell appeared to-day and took their seats.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, made a detailed report on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Belfast, Maine, and Richmond, Virginia, relative to drawback of duties; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act regulating the post office establishment, passed the 30th April, 1810, as to require the postmaster general, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, to stipulate with the person with whom such contract is to be made to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail.

On motion of Mr. Case, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house such information as he may possess or can obtain relative to the annual amount of the fees of the clerks, district attorneys, and marshals of the respective courts of the United States, the amount of whose fees do not appear in the register of the officers in the service of the U. States; and also the annual amount of the fees of naval officers, collectors, and surveyers of the customs of the respective ports of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was

Resolved, That the postmaster general of the United States be directed to report to the house the names of those persons who were indebted to his department on the 31st day of December, 1816 and the amount then due from each person; also the names of those who since that time have become, and were indebted to that department, on the 30th of September last, and the amount then due from each person.

The engrossed resolution to authorize the president of the United States to cause the necessary observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the capitol of the United States, was read the third time; and, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Cocke to lay it on the table, the question was taken on the passage of the resolution, and carried—ayes 61, noes 45; and it was ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house, on motion of Mr. Cannon, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Reid in the chair, on the bill to provide for clothing the militia of the United States, when called into actual service.

The bill was so amended, on motion of Mr. Cannon, as to require the clothing provided for the militia, to be of such colour or uniform, as may be prescribed by the legislatures of the respective states.

The bill having been otherwise slightly amended, was reported to the house; where some debate took place on the question of concurrence in the above amendment.

On motion of Mr. Floyd the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house adjourned.

Friday, December 1.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, rose to present a proposition to the house. When looking into the expenditures of last year, he said he found the account of col. James Johnson for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river. The gross amount of it, said Mr. C. is 256.818 dollars 15 cents. Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of 333 dollars 37 cents per day, for forty days, charged for the detention of steam boat Epedition, amounting in the whole to 13,333 dollars 33 1-3 cents. In addition to this, 200 dollars per day, for thirty-six days, is claimed for the detention of steam boat Johnson, amounting to the sum of 7,200 dollars. The sum charged for detention alone of those two boats, for less than one month and a half, is 20,533 dollars 33 1-3 cents. He called the attention of the house, also, to some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that three hundred officers and soldiers procured a passage, on board col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about four hundred miles, at 50 dollars each, making the sum of 15,000 dollars for passage alone. The sum demanded by colonel Johnson for detention of boats and passage of three hundred men employed on this expedition, is 33,533 dollars 33 1-3 cents. By what means the residue of the Missouri detachment found their way to Council Bluffs, said Mr. C. I am at a loss to determine, but no doubt on terms equally advantageous to the public. Knox, Haldiman & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the Council Bluffs for the sum of 5 dollars 50 cents per hundred pounds. Col. Johnson charges, for transporting to the same place, 16 dollars 25 cents per hundred pounds, almost three times the amount paid Knox, Haldiman & Co. for similar services. I am informed, those charges have been allowed, and the account liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask, was not col. Johnson, contractor, to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why, then, the delay? Why pay a large amount for detention? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition the president himself takes very great interest in the success of, and is willing to take great responsibility to ensure it. This is the expedition that was to protect the frontier and fur trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve navigation in winter, and result in saving to government, in four years, the sum of 42,485 dollars 84 cents. The estimated cost for transportation of this favorite project, as reported to congress at the last session, was 162,994 dollars. The sum claimed by col. Johnson, and, he was told, actually paid, is 256,818 dollars 15 cents. To ascertain with certainty the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expedition, and the reasons why it was paid, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house what sums of money have been actually paid to colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of steamboats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the department of war and said colonel J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any difference existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees, what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, said he did not profess to know any thing on the subject of this resolve but what he was about to state. The account first preferred by col. James Johnson, he had understood, had been thought too high. Some discussion on that point took place between him and the secretary of war, and he authorized his friend and brother to assent to a reference of the points in dispute to arbitrators, to be chosen, one by each party, the third by those two. Three arbitrators were accordingly chosen—gentlemen of the first standing and of the highest respectability, who passed upon the accounts. They reduced very considerably the amount claimed by Mr. Johnson, and the amount paid to him was the amount awarded in his favor by the referees. Thus much he had heard, and, as an impression adverse to him might be drawn from the gentleman's remarks, though not intended by him, Mr. T. said he had thought it proper to say thus much in behalf of col. Johnson, who had ever been believed to be an honest man.

Mr. Cocke said, it was far from him to question the honesty of any man whatever, in what he had said. He disclaimed any such intention.—But it seemed extraordinary to him how the allowance referred to had been made without the authority of congress. On looking into col. Johnson's contract, he did not find that any provision was made for allowance for the detention of steam boats. He had understood, too, that col. James Johnson was a contractor not only for transportation, but for supplies of provisions. If this were true, Mr. C. said, he should like to know how it did happen that the boats were detained, and whether it was in consequence of the neglect of col. Johnson to furnish the provisions in proper time. Not being included in the contract, application ought to have been made to this house to authorize the allowance which has been made to col. J. without its authority. Mr. C. said he should make no observations with regard to this arbitration, which was spoken of. If the matter had been referred to these exalted arbitrators, let the house know it. Why refuse the information which it was desirable to acquire in relation to it? The resolution, he said, was predicated on accounts transmitted to congress at the last session, and he did not see why there should be any wish on the part of the gentleman from Kentucky to oppose its adoption.

Mr. Lowndes remarked, that the gentleman from Tennessee must have mistaken the gentleman from Kentucky, if he supposed there was, on his part, or on that of any other member, any objection to the object of this resolution, calling for information. There could be no objection to it. But, Mr. L. said, he submitted it to the house and to the gentleman from Tennessee, whether in calling for information on any subject, it was proper to accompany that call with animadversions on the conduct of those, whose conduct could only be properly judged when the information itself was before them. Mr. L. added another remark or two of the same tone as the preceding, which were not distinctly heard by the reporter.

On motion of Mr. Rich, with the consent of Mr. Cocke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the steam boats.

Mr. Trimble rose to say, that he did not intend to object to any information which might be sought for by the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other member of the house. It was not his habit to do so; and it was not his disposition to do so on the present occasion. On the contrary, he said he was sure the inquiry would meet with the approbation of even col. James Johnson, could his wishes be consulted. Without knowing the fact, Mr. T. said, he thought it quite likely that col. Johnson may have thought that he, and not the government, had a right to complain of the manner in which his accounts were liquidated. Mr. T. said he should not have opened his lips on this subject, had he not thought that the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee might—though he was sure the gentleman could not possibly intend it—give a colour to an imputation on the character of col. Johnson.

Mr. Cocke rejoined in a few words more, in the course of which he said he was sorry that any gentleman should suppose that he wished to cast an imputation on any man. It was not so, he said; he wished to ascertain what were the facts in the case referred to, without any personal views or motives, &c.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Lowndes gave notice that he should, on Wednesday next, move for the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the managers of the National Vaccine Institution, was read the third time, and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. gave notice that he should, on Monday, move the consideration of the resolution introduced by him to amend the constitution of the United States.

The house adjourned to Monday.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, November 30.

Mr. Riddick presented a bill requiring the banks to pay specie for their notes by the 1st of July next—on failure to do so, to forfeit 25 per cent. on the amount so refused.

Mr. Holt introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of ruducing the salary of the supreme court judges to two thousand dollars; and that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying off two more judicial circuits—and also to inquire into the expediency of allowing each judge of the superior courts the sum of one hundred dollars for each court they attend. Agreed to.

Friday, December 1.

Mr. Raiborn presented the petition of sundry persons of Haywood relative to the supreme court. [Requesting the reduction of their salaries.] Referred.

Mr. Glisson presented a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to consider the propriety of prohibiting coroners from acting as justices of the peace.

Mr. Walton presented a bill to amend the act of 1819, concerning the county of Rutherford.

Mr. Adams introduced the following resolution:

Whereas Thomas Person, a member in this house, who denies the being of a God, and the truth of the Protestant religion and the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, and holds principles incompatible with the safety of the state. Resolved, that the seat of the said Thomas Person, senator from Granville be vacated.—Referred.

[The committee afterwards reported that there was no foundation for the above charge, and Mr. Adams, we understand, made an apology to Mr. Persons, by a friend, for having introduced it.]

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill prescribing the manner in which property shall hereafter be sold, under execution. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Connor presented a bill to alter the mode of paying clerks in certain cases.

Saturday, December 2.

Mr. Hogan introduced a bill to repeal an act creating a fund for internal improvements, and to establish a board for the management thereof, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of paying clerks in certain cases, made an unfavourable report, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Locke, from the same committee, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law of 1806, requiring all gifts of slaves to be in writing, made a report, stating it to be the opinion of the committee that it is inexpedient to alter the law on this subject, which was concurred in.

Mr. Connor introduced a bill to amend the 4th section of an act passed in 1812, concerning the navigation of the Yadkin river.

Monday, December 4.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent persons from disposing of their property clandestinely.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, made a report on a petition from Haywood county, praying a repeal of the supreme court system; and on a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of the judges of said court to 2000 dollars, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be not allowed; and that it is inexpedient to reduce the salary of the judges of the supreme court.

The question being divided, the first part was agreed to without a division. The last part was carried, 34 to 23.

Mr. Lock, from the same committee, made a favourable report on two resolutions instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of dividing the state into two additional circuits, and allowing the judges one hundred dollars for every court they attend, which being read, was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to limit the time of bringing suits against executors, administrators and guardians. Referred.

Tuesday, December 5.

On motion of Mr. Shober, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the acts touching the trial of slaves in capital cases, as far as relates to the qualification of jurors.

On motion of Mr. S. also, the committee of finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1816, concerning ordinaries, in such way as to authorize the clerks to pay over the tax on licences to the sheriff of the county, who shall account therefor with the treasurer.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill prescribing the manner in which property shall hereafter be sold under execution, or other final process, reported that it was inexpedient to pass the bill; which report was reversed 30 votes to 25.

The bill was then referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wellborn, L. D. Wilson, Phelps, Spaight of Craven, and Shober.

Mr. L. from the same committee, recommended that the bill to amend an act passed in 1817, concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, be passed without amendment.

Mr. L. from the same committee, to whom it was referred to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the acts of 1756 and 1796, commonly called *the book debt law*, to guardians of persons who become non compos mentis, reported a bill to amend an act for ascertaining the method of proving book debts, passed in the year 1756, which passed its first reading.

Wednesday, December 6.

Mr. Connor presented the petition of sundry inhabitants in the western part of this state, praying a charter for a college on the west side of the Yadkin; which, being read, was referred to the following committee, viz: Messrs. Connor, Locke, Baird, Williams and Martin.

Mr. Wellborn presented a petition from sundry inhabitants in Wake county, praying that justices of the peace may be compelled to perform militia duty.

The bill authorizing the sheriffs to pay over all fines, &c. to the county trustees, was rejected on its third reading.

The senate took up the report of the judiciary committee, recommending the division of the state into two additional judicial circuits, and allowing the judges a salary of 1800 dollars, to be paid half yearly.

The resolution being susceptible of division, the sense of the senate was first taken on making two additional circuits, and appointing two additional judges, and was negatived, 35 votes to 20.

A vote was then taken on the last part of the resolution, which was also negatived.

Thursday, December 7.

On motion of Mr. B. Person, a select committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. B. Person, Shober, Singleton, Glisson and Atkinson, to inquire into the expediency of passing a law establishing the daily pay of the members, clerks and doorkeepers, and that said committee report by bill.

Mr. Owen presented a petition from Thomas Brown, executor of the will of major general Thomas Brown, late of Bladen county, praying for pay for services performed by his testator, during the late war as a major general. Referred.

A message was sent to the house of commons, proposing to ballot to-morrow for a public printer, nominating Thomas Henderson for the appointment.

Mr. Connor introduced a resolution proposing to make compensation to the board of commissioners, appointed under an act of last session, for the purpose of adjudicating land warrants; and also to the secretary of state for his services to said board.—This resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Graves, Connor, Owen, Dudley and Rowland.

Mr. Owen, from the committee on that part of the governor's message relative to the circulating medium of the state, reported a bill authorising and directing the treasurer of the state to issue treasury notes, which being read, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Calloway, Owen, Caldwell, Glisson and Baker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 1.

Mr. Whitaker presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Rutherford and Burke counties, praying to be annexed to the county of Buncombe; and

Mr. Slade one from a number of chiefs of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, on the subject of their lands on Roanoke, heretofore leased.

Both petitions were referred.

Mr. Barringer, from the balloting committee for a secretary of state, reported that William Hill was duly elected.

The resignation of Benjamin Chambers, lieutenant colonel of Person county, was read and accepted.

A message from the senate, proposed to ballot to-morrow for six commissioners to compose the board of public improvement for the ensuing year, nominating for the Edenton district, J. B. Baker; for the Newbern district, Durant Hatch; for the Wilmington district, Alfred Moore; for the Hillsborough district, A. D. Murphey; for the Raleigh district, John D. Hawkins; for the Morgan district, Charles D. Connor. The message was concurred with; but the balloting was afterwards postponed by another message from the senate.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the judiciary committee was instructed to report a bill to amend the poor laws, so as to require the sheriffs to account and settle with the overseers of the poor earlier than by law they are now required to do.

Mr. J. R. McDowell introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That James J. Hill, the sitting member from the county of Franklin, being at this time possessed of no freehold estate, is constitutionally ineligible to a seat in this house, and that therefore his seat be vacated.

Referred so the committee of elections.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Harrison, a bill to appoint commissions to lay off and establish a town on the lands of James Jones, dec. in Washington county;

Mr. Hillman, a bill to explain the duties of the county courts, of executors and administrators, and of guardians, in certain cases therein mentioned.—Referred to a select committee; and

Mr. J. R. Donnell, a bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs.

The first and last bill passed their first reading.

The senate informed the house, that they had passed a bill pointing out the duty of guardians, to which they ask the concurrence of this house.

Saturday, December 2.

The resignation of Robert Joyner, colonel of cavalry in the 5th brigade; and Samuel Child, lieut. colonel of the 2d regiment of Orange county, was read and accepted.

Mr. Outlaw, from the balloting committee for brigadier general of the 17th brigade, reported that Daniel L. Barringer was duly elected.

A committee of enrolled bills was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Turner, R. A. Jones, J. Hill and Hinton, on the

part of this house; and Messrs. R. D. Spaight and Graves of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, the judiciary committee were instructed to prepare and report a bill simplifying the mode of proceeding against banks and other corporations, so as to make the remedy against them as plain as the remedy against individuals.

Monday, December 4.

Mr. Eringhaus, from the balloting committee for a major general in the first division of the militia of this state, reported that Duncan M'Donald was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to postpone the balloting for governor until to-morrow, and adding to the nomination Joseph H. Bryan. The senate consented to the postponement.

Mr. T. Barrow, from the balloting committee for a solicitor for the first district, reported that Leonard Martin was duly elected.

Mr. Iredell, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry whether any alterations are necessary in the laws prescribing the mode of compensating the attorney general and solicitors, reported a bill allowing additional compensation to these officers, which being read, passed its first reading.

Mr. Cameron, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill making it felony to defraud a bank, made a report recommending an amendment, which being agreed to, and the bill put on its passage.

Mr. M'Leod moved that the bill be indefinitely postposed; which question, after some debate, was carried, 97 votes to 24.

Tuesday, December 5.

A committee on land warrants was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Alston, Slade, Clark, Spencer, and Poindexter.

Mr. Love presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Haywood county, complaining of intrusions on the lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. Referred.

Mr. Graves, from the balloting committee for a governor for the ensuing year, reported that Jesse Franklin was duly elected.

Mr. Cameron presented an annual report of the adjutant general of the state; from which it appears that we have 48,223 infantry militia, and 1620 cavalry. Referred to the military committee.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law requiring the several county courts to appoint a master commissioner in each county to settle the accounts of administrators and executors, and that the proof of the vouchers before a master commissioner be received as prima facie evidence of their justness, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Iredell, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the quiet possession of a slave for some period of time shall bar all adverse claimants; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Alston, a bill for suspending executions in certain cases [where notes of any of the banks of this state shall have been tendered and refused.]

By Mr. J. D. Jones, a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure to take out licences from the county courts.

By Mr. Cameron, a bill to prevent frauds in the exportation of tobacco.

By Mr J. R. M'Dowell, a bill granting further time to perfect titles to land.

By Mr. Styron, a bill for the better regulation of the pilotage of the bar at Ocracock; and

By Mr. Bateman, a bill to authorise the county courts to alter the times and places of holding separate elections.

These several bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Graham presented a bill for clearing out and deepening the swashes at Ocracock Inlet, and for improving the navigation of the same. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to whom was referred the bill making the purchase of bills, bonds or notes, usury, reported the bill without amendment; and

Mr. Hampton, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the division of Rowan county, reported the bill without amendment.

Both bills passed their first reading.

The bill for altering the mode of electing sheriffs was read a second time, when

On motion of Mr. Martin, it was indefinitely postponed, 61 votes to 31.

Wednesday, December 6.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on Jesse Franklin, esq. to inform him of his election to the office of governor, and to know of him when it will be convenient for him to attend in the hall of the house of commons to be qualified.—The committee, in the course of the sitting, reported that the governor-elect would attend the two houses to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The resignation of Atlas Jones, lieutenant colonel of cavalry attached to the 4th brigade, was read and accepted.

Mr. J. D. Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the public treasurer be authorised and instructed to deposit in one of the banks of Wilming, Fayetteville and Newbern, the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of redeeming worn and defaced treasury notes.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the committee of finance were directed to inquire into the expediency of applying such proportion of the surplus revenue as can with propriety be spared from the public treasury, after paying the current expenses of the year, to that part of the debt due the State Bank on account of shares subscribed in said bank, and not paid for by the state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the committee on Cherokee lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, that have been surveyed, offered for sale, but not sold; and that the committee also inquire into the expediency of making provision for the disposal of the lands in said purchase that have not been surveyed, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee of finance, to which was referred the bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the treasurer for vacant lands, made a report recommending the rejection of said bill. The bill was accordingly rejected.

Mr. Mebane also reported a bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1821.

A message was received from the governor, recommending to the legislature to authorise the treasurer to advance money from the treasury in anticipation on the notes received for the public land sold at the seat of government, payable at one, two and three years, in order that the repairs of the state house may be finished in the course of the ensuing year, and that the discount now paid to the banks may be saved. Referred.

The bill for the division of Rowan county being under consideration, on its second reading,

Mr. Spencer moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed. On this question the house was equally divided, and the speaker voting in the negative, the question was lost.

Mr. T. W. Blackledge then moved that the bill lie on the table. The house was again equally divided, and the speaker voting as before, the question was not carried.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and it passed by the casting vote of the speaker.

Thursday, December 7.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to prevent oppressions at sales under execution.

Mr. James R. M'Dowell, from the committee of elections to whom was referred the resolution proposing to vacate the seat of James J. Hill, one of the members from Franklin, reported in favour of the sitting member retaining his seat, which report was concurred with.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the committe on internal improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the county court of Haywood to receive proposals for clearing out a turnpike road from the Smoky Mountain, up the west fork of the Little Pigeon river, to the top of said mountain, which road is to descend the west fork of the Oconolufty river, thence down the same to the nearest and best route to the War Ford of the Tuckasege river, so as to intersect the road leading from Waynesville to the state of Georgia, authorised at the last session.

Mr. Iredell, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill proposing to amend the poor laws, so as to require the sheriffs to settle with the overseers earlier than at present, reported that no necessity was perceived for any alteration in the existing laws, which was concurred in.

Mr. Iredell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution proposing the appointment of a master commissioner in each county, reported against the measure, which report was concurred with.

Mr. Iredell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the inquiry whether any provision was necessary to prevent fraudulent conveyances, reported a bill prescribing the time within which mortgages, deeds and conveyance in trust, shall be proved and registered, which passed its first reading.

Mr. J. D. Jones, from the committee appointed on the subject of the insolvent laws, reported that they required amendment, which was concurred with, and the same committee was instructed to report a bill on the subject.

Mr. Iredell proposed that commissioners be appointed to revise the laws now in force relative to the office and duties of executors and administrators, to report to the next general assembly. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Henderson, from the select committee to whom was recommitted the report of the committee of propositions and grievances on the petition of Alex. Roach of Rockingham, reported a bill to provide for the payment of costs where a slave is convicted of a capital crime, which passed its first reading.

A resolution also passed allowing Alexander Roach one hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to repay prison charges and other expenses.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 13.

*** The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The editor of the Halifax Compiler has again ventured upon that "ponderous" subject, the policy of a convention. For want of time and room we shall defer our reply until next week.

We have received several communications, which want of room will oblige us to postpone.

Raleigh, Dec. 8.

On Tuesday last, major Jesse Franklin, of Surry county, was elected by the legislature, governor of this state for the ensuing year. He yesterday took the usual oaths of office, in presence of the two houses.

The votes were,

for Jesse Franklin,	94
Gabriel Holmes,	63
Gen. Joseph H. Bryan,	28

On Wednesday last, the electors of president and vice-president of the United States convened at the state-house, agreeably to law, and after making judge Hall their chairman, proceeded to give in their votes, which were unanimously for James Monroe as president, and Daniel D. Tompkins as vice-president.

Col. Allen Rogers, of this vicinity, will carry the result to the seat of the general government.

The board of public improvement, on Saturday the 2d inst. after a session of seventeen days, brought their business to a close. Their annual report, which gives a sketch of the objects which have engaged their attention during the year, has been made to the legislature, and, together with all the reports made by Hamilton Fulton, Esq. the engineer of the state, has been printed, in a pamphlet, and may be had at the Register office.

During the sitting of the board, instructions were given to Mr. Fulton and Mr. Brazier, to visit the Roanoke, and lay out the residue of the Canal at the Great Falls, and determine the site of the locks; to determine the site of the first dam and lock on Tar river below Lewisburg, and draw a plan of a proper lock for that purpose. Afterwards to visit Cape Fear and determine the plan of improvement from Buckhorn to Fayetteville; then to go to the Yadkin river, and give such aid and instruction to the Yadkin company as might be necessary. The engineers are now performing this service.

The election of a new board has been moved in the legislature; but the motion has been met with one to repeal the act setting apart a fund for public improvement, which has not yet been acted upon.

Believing the principal engineer and his assistant to be men every way qualified to perform the duties of their appointments, we are concerned to state that we are likely to lose their services (except the new board shall make some fresh arrangement with these gentlemen,) the former having resigned, and the latter been notified that his contract will be considered at an end in February next. *Raleigh Reg.*

A new difficulty with France.

We can scarcely credit the report, that the state of our relations with France is of the complexion which the following extract has given them. A most extraordinary demand, if we are to believe the Washington letter writer, is in embryo, ready to be made upon our government at any time, as an off-set against any demands we may have, in the adjustment of our affairs with France.

Washington Gaz.

Extract from Washington.

"Though the government appears to be without information, there seems some reason to belicve that the Florida question was referred by the king's ministers to the Cortes, a committee of which body has had the same under consideration. It is believed that the French government required of Mr. Gallatin, authorized on our part to treat on the subject of navigation and commerce, to allow the admission of French vessels into Louisiana on the same footing as those of England, grounding the claim on the article of the Louisiana treaty, by which it is stipulated that the vessels of France shall be admitted into the ports of Louisiana on the footing of the most favored nation. Mr. Gallatin answered that he would not consent to such admission, unless France would, by admitting our vessels into other ports on the footing of French vessels, give us the equivalent compensation by which England obtained this privilege. The answer is said to have been, that the cession of Louisiana was the compensation, and that in virtue of the stipulation on our part, the vessels of France were entitled to be received in Louisiana on the most favoured footing allowed, whether gratuitously or for a compensation, to the vessels of any other foreign power. Not only is this untenable claim made, but compensation for the suspension of the privilege is required, and the negotiation is transferred to Washington, where the plea of the want of powers could not exist. It is possible that this unfounded demand, for such it doubtless must be considered, the construction of the terms granting the rights of the most favoured nations being so often and so universally settled, aims at raising up a claim, that may, to a certain degree, operate as an off-set against the claims of compensation made on our part."

N. Y. American.

From the Kentucky Argus.

In the former part of October, the Delaware Indians passed through Kaskaskia, on their way from White Water in Indiana to the Arkansas river, where they are to settle on lands to be appropriated to them by our government. They are said to be about 800 strong. One of their chiefs was killed in Kaskaskia by the accidental discharge of a rifle barrel, which was heating in a Smith's fire.

Savage Outrage.—Yesterday afternoon, a constable attempted to arrest a man by the name of Randell, (commonly called Dr. Randell) living at Corlæs's Hook, for debt. Randell ordered the constable to leave the house, and, when he was in the act of going out of the door, struck him with an axe on the arm, which nearly severed it from his body. Application was then made to the police office, and two other constables were sent to the house. Having gained an entrance, they proceeded, in company with a third person, to the room where Randell was. As soon as they entered it, he attacked them with the axe, and one of the constables was wounded severely in the head—the person who accompanied them also received two wounds, one on the head and the other on the shoulder. A file of men with fixed bayonets afterwards entered the house, who secured and took him to the police office. The lives of two of the wonded men are despaired of. [*N. York E. Post.*

One of the constables is since dead.

A more heart rending scene than the one described in the following article, cannot well be imagined. Let it be a caution to parents, whenever they have occasion to leave home, never to fasten their children in the house so that they cannot, in case of fire, escape.

Salem, N. Y., Nov. 23.

A very afflicting Occurrence.—On Monday last, about noon, a small dwelling house, situate in Hebron, on the turnpike, about five miles from this village, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Whipple, was discovered to be in a blaze—the fire had made such progress before any person reached the house, that none of its contents could be rescued; and three of Mr. Whipple's little children, the eldest about six years old, perished in the flames. Mr. Whipple was at work at a distance from home, and his wife had, for the purpose of visiting a neighbour, more than an hour before, left the children alone in the house, a fire burning on the hearth, and the outer door shut and fastened. It is conjectured that the disaster was occasioned by some hog's lard left hanging over the fire. No person heard the shrieks of the children—they had crept under the bed, and were not only lifeless, but almost consumed, when discovered.

A Curiosity.—A person by the name of Robinson, has obtained and brought from the Indian country near Mackinac, an Indian, having in each arm and leg more than double the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by dame Nature. This extraordinary being is in a measure helpless, and unable to stand, yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion—this is a large wooden bowl, in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongues of three or four different tribes, and conversing fluently in the common French of the country.

Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater curiosity. This was an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect in consequence of his superior sagacity and hardiness.

MASONIC.

THE celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will take place on the 27th instant. The members of Eagle Lodge No. 71, are requested to attend, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Lodge room. All brethren of regular standing are also respectfully invited to attend.

David Yarbrough,
Secretary.

Hillsborough, December 7. 4t—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44—tf

THE NEGROES

BELONGING to the heirs of William F. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

James Webb, *Guardian.*

November 21. 41—1m

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alledged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor.*

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Nov. 25.

Arrived, yesterday afternoon, the ship Martha, captain Sketchly, in 42 days from Liverprol. The ship experienced the most tremendous hurricanes and foul winds since she left the channel. The day she came out a gale sprung up from the N. W. which drove her to the south of St. Mary's, lat. 30. She had not a single day of fair wind during the whole passage. She is known to be a very fast sailing ship. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 11th October, inclusive.

The trial of the queen was rapidly progressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf. The testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct while abroad, which in all cases is at variance with the Italian witnesses.

The editor of the London Traveller expresses his opinion on the bill of pains and penalties, as follows:

"The anxiety as to the final fate of the bill having been put an end to, other questions arise. Those who are opposed to the constitution altogether, express their fears that the bill will be too infamous to pass the house of lords, and that the aristocracy will not be degraded. The friends of the aristocracy congratulate themselves that the overwhelming power of the evidence in favor of the queen is likely to break down the petty trammels of ministerial influence, and to protect the house of lords from the result of direct opposition to the people."

The Times, of October 9th, says —"Confidently as we anticipated the triumph of the queen, we could hardly have expected to bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at last beginning to look to themselves, and their own security."

The Courier of the same date says —"We have not space to-day to resume our observations upon the evidence adduced in behalf of the queen, and to show the increasing similarity between many parts of that evidence and the testimony of the Italian witnesses. We shall also be able to show, by fair and necessary inference, that many facts which have been deposed to, corroborate what has been proved in support of the bill."

A passenger by the Martha informs us, (says the National Advocate) that the public mind in England was never, at any former period, so agitated as it has been since the proceedings against the queen commenced. Some apprehensions were entertained that a majority of the peers were disposed to decide against her, which had increased the public ferment, and considerably alarmed those of their lordships who are favourable to her cause as to the result. The same gentleman states, that an officer in the army had been cashiered at Birmingham, for toasting the queen's health; and that this had so exasperated the people, that they had formed the resolution of chairing the officer through the streets.

Lord Holland, in the house of lords, appears to have called the attention of their lordships to the political situation of the continent of Europe, which, he observes, had assumed a warlike and threatening aspect, dangerous to the liberties of those countries that had lately asserted their national rights. He concluded by requesting ministers to state, if they had any official communication with the Austrian government on the subject, and what was its import. In reply, lord Liverpool said that it was no part of the policy of the British government at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued. No new letters of credence had been forwarded to the British minister at Naples—and it appears, by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new Neapolitan government, were not to be accredited in England or France.

Addresses continue to be presented to the queen. A numerous meeting of the Catholic body was held in London, the 4th October, at which an address to her majesty was *unanimously* voted; thus affording a complete refutation to the insinuation, that the Catholics in general were disposed to compromise their loyalty to the queen, in order to obtain a recognition of their natural rights.

London, October 5.

From Madrid we have accounts, dated the 22d ultimo, that the discussion on the subject of the Spanish refugees in France had lasted three days, and had been terminated the day before by a majority of 112 votes to 29. All may return to their own country, with the entire restitution of their property and civil rights.

From Rome it is stated, that the pope had been earnestly solicited, on the part of the cabinet of Vienna, to co-operate in the establishment of a confederation of all the princes of Italy.

The last letters from Cadiz state, that Morillo is recalled from the command of the royalist army in the Spanish Main, and that an officer is to succeed him better qualified to accomplish the views of Spain in conciliating those provinces.

There is an article in the Moniteur, declaring that the nursing of the male children of indigent parents, born on the 20th of September, (the birth day of the young prince,) in the city of Paris, shall be defrayed by the state. The sum of 200 franks is to be put in the savings bank for each of them.

The countess Oldi, and several other foreigners, arrived in London on the 3d of October.

Trieste, September 17.

A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte, on the first attack, by the treachery of the Greek crews. Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina.

It is said that he retired with about 200 men into the castle of Janina, from which it will be difficult for him to escape. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robberies and oppressions during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their tyrant.

Political Miscellany, &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The legislature met on the 15th of November at Concord. The message of the governor was transmitted the same day.

The message, besides a few paragraphs on the subject of the state taxation, is principally occupied with remarks on the policy of protecting manufactures, which in the main receive our entire concurrence. The general object of governor Bell's argument is, that manufactures ought to be encouraged, in the same manner as commerce, by any legislative aid which shall not be prejudicial to other interests of the country. This portion of the message concludes by the following observations on the nature of the aid which it is in the power of the several states to afford to manufactures:

"The powers of the national legislature alone are adequate to the support and protection of these great national interests, but such subsidiary aids as the state governments are competent to afford, should not be withheld.

"These, as regards manufactures, should, in this state, be directed chiefly to the household kind. Whatever doubt or difference of opinion may exist as to the encouragement which ought to be extended to manufactures generally, there can be but one opinion as to the importance, to the people of New Hampshire, of their household manufactures, especially those from wool and cotton, or of the propriety of extending suitable encouragement to them.

"They afford employment, health and happiness to many, who, but for them, would waste their time in idleness, or less useful employments. They aid agricultural industry, by giving increased value to the productions of the soil. They tend to relieve us gradually, and it is to be hoped, by such aid as may be afforded by the measures of congress, will, at no distant period, relieve us entirely from a disgraceful dependence on foreign nations for the clothing essential to our comfort.

"The encouragement of manufactures, by an exemption from taxation of the capital employed in, or connected with them, is not unknown to our laws. It is found in the exemption of sheep from taxation, and in statutes exempting capitals employed in the woolen and cotton manufactures from taxation for limitted terms of years."

Of the following paragraph, the last in the message, we may say that it is *multum in parvo:*

"It has been our happiness that those to whom the people have delegated the legislative power in times past, have discharged their duty with such intelligence and fidelity, that it may be said, with truth, that our private rights and public interests, in general, are as effectually secured and protected by the laws as such rights ever have been in any age or country."

A good deal of attention has been excited in the legislature by the memorial of the ex-governor Plumer, against the re-incorporation of banks in general, and of the Portsmouth bank in particular. The objections to the banks also are general as well as particular; derived from the constitution and from expediency. The first is in the following words, and harmonize with the opinion which we copied from a late Louisville paper:

"1st. That the constitution of the United States expressly provides that no state shall emit bills of credit; but bank bills are strictly and literally bills of credit, except indeed those which have so far depreciated as to have *lost their credit*. Their object is to form a paper instead of a specie currency, and it would be a singular position, that a state could authorise others to do that which they could not directly and constitutionally do themselves."

The other objections are such as are familiar to us, from having often heard them from the opponents of banking in general.

The memorial was referred to a committee, who on the same day were, at their request, discharged from the further consideration of it, and the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

VERMONT.

The legislature of Vermont adjourned on Tuesday the 23d ult. *sine die*. Before their adjournment they adopted unanimously in both houses an able and interesting report on the subject of the admission of Missouri into the union, which closes with the following resolves.

The committee, therefore, submit for the consideration of the general assembly the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this legislature, slavery, or involuntary servitude, in any of the United States, is a moral, a political evil; and that its continuance can be justified by necessity alone.

That congress has a right to inhibit any farther introduction or extention of slavery, as one of the conditions upon which any new state shall be admitted into the union.

Resolved, That this legislature views with regret and alarm, the attempt of the inhabitants of Missouri, to obtain admission into the union as one of the United States, under a constitution which legalizes and secures the continuance of slavery; and also contains provisions to prevent freemen of the United States from emigrating to, and settling in Missouri, on account of their origin, colour and features. And that in the opinion of this Legislature, these principles, powers and restrictions, contained in the reputed constitution of Missouri, are anti-republican, and repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and subversive of the unalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That the senators of this state, in the congress of the United States, be instructed, and the representatives requested to exert their influence and use all legal means to prevent the admission of Missouri, as a state into the union of the United States, with those anti-republican features and powers in their constitution.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to each of the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States.

GEORGIA.

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. Harden, have unanimously passed both branches of the legislature, now in session:

"Whereas the questions agitated at the last session of the congress of the United States, relative to the Missouri and tariff bills, and the consequent determination had thereon, are of the greatest importance to the union, and especially interesting to this section of the country: and whereas the conduct of the senators and representatives from this state, in regard thereto, merits a decided expression of public approbation:

It is therefore unanimously resolved by the senate and house of representatives in assembly met, that the thanks of the legislature be, and are hereby, tendered to them; with the full assurance that should those subjects be unfortunately renewed, at the ensuing session of congress, a perseverance in their former efforts will receive the united and warm support of all the good people of Georgia.

"It is further resolved, that his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit, to each of our senators and representatives in congress a copy of the foregoing resolution."

MISSOURI.

The general assembly of the state of Missouri have fixed the temporary seat of government at *Cote Sans Dessein*, a village on the north side of Missouri river, and opposite the mouth of the Osage. The constitution provides, that the permanent seat shall be located somewhere within forty miles of the above place. This village may become the metropolis of the new state. Gov. M'Nair has, by a message to both branches of the legislature, recommended an alteration in the constitution so as to leave it in the power of the legislature to reduce the salaries of the judges and other officers below the sum fixed upon by that instrument.

The compensation of members of the legislature has been fixed at four dollars per day—that of the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives at five dollars each. The bill making provision for this allowance was negatived by the governor, but, being reconsidered, was passed by the legislature by the majorities in such cases required by the constitution.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A bill has passed the house of representatives by a majority of twenty votes, and was before the senate, to establish "the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky," with a capital of two million of dollars, to belong exclusively to the state. The principal bank is to be located at Harrodsburgh, with branches in each judicial district. No individual to have a greater discount than one thousand dollars, except the president and directors, who may have two thousand. Loans to be made on personal security, and on mortgage of real estate, but not exceeding in amount one half of the estate so mortgaged. The revenues of the state, including the public lands, and stock in the State Bank, are pledged for the redemption of the notes. The following extract from a Louisville paper, and the accompanying remarks, are from the National Intelligencer.

The Public Advertiser, printed at Louisville, after reprobating the features of the new bank bill, broaches a very interesting question in the following manner:

"But the new bank is clearly *unconstitutional*, and ought not to be chartered for that cause alone. The constitution of the United States, which is the "supreme law of the land," declares "*that no state shall coin money, emit bills of credit*, or make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts;" and no one will be so hardy as to say, the notes of the new bank *will not be "bills of credit."* Surely the legislature and governor, who have sworn "to support" that same constitution, will not pass such a law, which so palpably and openly violates it."

We notice this as it passes, without intending to express any opinion on a question which, in truth, we have not sufficiently examined to justify the expression of any opinion in regard to it. At the first glance, however, it appears to us, that if the arguments drawn from the constitution be good against the bills of the new state bank, it is good against the bills of *all* banks incorporated by the states.

AREAS OF THE STATES.

From the Federal Republican.

Mr. Edes—In the Federal Republican of yesterday you gave, from the Boston Gazette, a table showing the number of square miles in seventeen of the United States. Such tables are all very interesting, when accurately calculated; and it is to be regretted, that editors do not more frequently publish, for the information of their readers, those which relate to the dimensions and population of the different states and territories. I take the liberty of completing the table of square miles, which you are at liberty to use or not, according to your own discretion. It may not be unworthy of remark, that from so much as has been already published, it appears, that the state of Main is larger than all the New-England states together. Many other interesting facts will be found on an inspection of the following table:

Square Miles of the States.	
Maine,	40,000
New-Hampshire,	9,491
Vermont,	10,837
Massachusetts,	7,250
Rhode-Island,	1,580
Connecticut,	4,764
New-York,	46,085
New-Jersey,	8,320
Pennsylvania,	46,300
Delaware,	2,120
Maryland,	14,000
Virginia,	70,000
North-Carolina,	48,000
South-Carolina,	24,080
Georgia,	62,000
Kentucky,	50,000
Tennessee,	40,000
Ohio,	39,128
Indiana,	48,000
Illinois,	54 000
Louisiana,	45,000
Mississippi,	48,000
Alabama,	47,000
Missouri,	55,000
Eastern states,	73,322
Middle states,	182,925
Western states,	196,128
Southern states,	440,000

Governors of the several States.

December, 1820.

Maine,	William King,
New-Hampshire,	Samuel Bell,
Vermont,	Richard Skinner,
Rhode-Island,	Nehemiah Knight,
Massachusetts,	John Brooks,
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott,
New-York,	De Witt Clinton,
New-Jersey,	Isaac Williamson,
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Heister,
Delaware,	Jacob Stout,
Maryland,	Samuel Sprigg,
Virginia,	T. M. Randolph,
North-Carolina,	Jesse Franklin,
South-Carolina,	John Geddes,
Georgia,	John Clark,
Kentucky,	John Adair,
Tennessee,	Thomas M'Minn,
Ohio,	Ethan A. Brown,
Louisiana,	Tho. B. Robertson,
Mississippi,	George Poindexter,
Indiana,	Jonathan Jennings,
Illinois,	Shadrach Bond,
Alabama,	Thos. Bibb (*acting*)
Missouri,	Alexander M'Nair.

LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

In an interesting letter, written by general Miller, governor of Arkansaw, dated Sept. 2, 1820, lately published, among other important facts is mentioned an extent of country covered with *pure chrystalized salt, six inches deep*. He adds, all men agree, both white and Indian, that this article is in such abundance, some distance above where he was, that they could cut and split off pieces *a foot square*.

The public cannot have forgotten, that this subject of the Louisiana salt mountains, was the butt of ridicule in Mr. Jefferson's administration. The credulity of the philosopher of Monticello, was the subject of wit and ridicule in newspapers, and in our most fashionable circles. It may be remembered too, that one of the professors at Cambridge had the courage to vindicate the idea in his lectures, and in the public papers—and some may recollect the odium he brought upon himself by telling his pupils and the public, that vast bodies of the purest salt were to be found in different parts of Europe and Asia, and that he fully believed what was related of its existence in our newly purchased territory.

Now "fair play is a jewel," says the proverb—and it is but right that those who were ridiculed and injured then, should have justice done them now. Abused as president Jefferson was, at that time, he never said a word on the subject, and the reason for his silence will appear in the following extract from one of his letters, as late as 1813, a long time after he had retired from public life.

"The fact (says Mr. Jefferson) was stated by major Stoddert—but I never heard of it till certain writers drew forth the morsel so delicious for the exercise of their wit. I thought it as innocent a tub for the whale as could be given them, and said nothing. But if truth is their object, they may now take up the major's book *on Louisiana*, lately published, in which he vindicates his former assertion, and produces facts, on which the wits may display all their science, and after demolishing maj. Stoddart's salt mountain, may solicit an *auto de fe* to burn you, who believe in the heresy."

[*Boston Palladium*